



HILL'S HOPES

Blasted by the Bolt of the Anti-Tammany Democrat.

LAST YEAR'S HISTORY REPEATED

And the Good Government Faction Leaves the Convention.

WILL RUN ANTI-TAMMANY TICKET

In New York City, Pledged to Keep up the Work of Reform—Headed by Cleveland's Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Fairchild—Hill's Effort to Restore Harmony with a View to Getting the Delegation for Himself for the Presidency all in Vain—The State Ticket Nominated.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The Democratic state convention finished its work by nominating these officers:

Secretary of state—Horatio C. King, of Brooklyn.
Comptroller—John B. Judson, of Gloversville.
State treasurer—D. C. Dow, of Cobleskill.
Attorney general—Norton Chase, of Albany.
State engineer—Russell R. Sturt, of Syracuse.
Court of appeals—John D. Teller, of Auburn.

There has been an absolute lack of enthusiasm, for up-country delegates are angry that an understanding was not arrived at with the State Democracy people, and Tammany, while exultant at the state Democracy's defeat, is still quite disgruntled at the platform declaration on exiles.

Never at any political gathering did so much depend upon the admission of contesting delegations, and never were plans so rudely broken as when the State Democracy refused to enter the convention.

The platform has been cut until it has become a much abbreviated message of a few declarations and many semi-colons. The nominations were rapidly put through by the convention and with no great enthusiasm. The results detailed were all because of the withdrawal of the delegates of the State Democracy.

Various reasons were given for the sudden changes in the state.

Mr. Scheu, of Erie, who was turned down in the comptroller's fight, was very bitter; he said that the personal enemy of one of the leaders was the cause. A friend of his stated that the reason was that Herbert Bissell refused to nominate him and Mr. Scheu would not run unless the nomination was made by a Cleveland adherent.

Daniel Griffin said, when asked by the Associated Press reporter for his reason for withdrawal:

"I have no desire to disguise the reasons why my name was not presented as a candidate for the office of attorney general. In politics, as in all other affairs, the least injury is done by a strict observance of the truth and entire frankness. Had my name been presented to the convention, I would have been nominated unanimously. But after the report of the majority of the committee on credentials had been adopted by the committee, I labored so far as I could to procure the adoption of minority resolutions. They were defeated and I refused to be a candidate."

The leaders of the state Democracy were very free in their expressions of disapproval. John Jerolomon, president of the board of aldermen of New York, said: "We are going back to Tammany Hall. We will fight them on county and legislative tickets and beat them."

Theodore Sutton—"The effect will be to draw many German-American votes away from the nominees of the convention and Tammany Hall."

Charles S. Fairchild—"We left the convention because we were humiliated by the ratification of the report of the committee on contested seats. We will nominate independent county and district tickets."

ETRYCUSE, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Chaotic and disturbing to the leaders who have counseled harmony in Democratic ranks was the situation this morning, the action at an early hour this morning of the committee on credentials was a surprise to everybody. Here is the result of the resolution adopted:

"Tammany Hall is entitled to recognition in all future conventions as regular and its delegates are to be placed upon the preliminary and other rolls thereof; and, in the appointment of inspectors of elections, the use of the party emblem, and in every other way in which the question of party organization may arise, said Tammany Hall organization shall be recognized and seated as the regular organization of the party in New York county; but in the interest of harmony at this time the committee recommends, subject to the approval of the delegates, that the sitting delegates, as well as the delegates known as the State Democracy, be admitted to the convention with one-fifth of a vote to each State Democracy delegate, and four-fifths of a vote to each Tammany Hall delegate."

When the leaders and rank and file of the state Democracy had pondered the matter at breakfast, they had partially reasoned that it would be better to take a fifth than to have nothing. Several of the prominent men believed that, although a protest should be made at the annual meeting of the representation, still their people would be better satisfied if even they had even a little voice in the convention, with the hope of leaving more given them next year, and even the ground that the granting of a representation at all would be a concession.

Robert P. Wheeler, one of the leaders, was, however, firm in the faith that they should demand more, and not accept a fifth. He said: "If we don't get what we ask for now we may later get it, but in any event we should not lower our standard and accept what is far below our rights."

When Mr. Fairchild arrived he voiced about the same sentiments, and

it began to look as if there was to be an absolute refusal on the part of the leaders to accept the propositions of the credentials committee.

STATE DEMOCRACY STAND BY THEIR COLORS.

Mr. Fairchild called the meeting to order at 9:45, and Mr. Wheeler offered a resolution claiming that the vote of the State Democracy entitled them as loyal Democrats to full recognition in the party, and that they should not accept the offer. This was adopted unanimously, and a committee was appointed to go before the convention with the sentiment of the body refusing the representation given them.

The meeting adjourned, and the members decided to use their tickets and go to the hall as spectators. They decided to leave for New York at 3 o'clock.

At the convention hall the delegates began to gather as early as 9:30. The band arrived about 10 o'clock and enlivened the place with popular airs, which the delegates vigorously applauded.

It was 11:25 when the gavel fell and the report of the committee on credentials was called for. The report of the Queens and Oswego contests was read and agreed to without debate.

When the New York contest was reached the resolution as adopted in committee was read during intense quiet. Then, during a roar of applause, Delegate Patterson, of Kings, offered this:

"Resolved, That upon the roll of the convention be placed the names of both the sitting and contesting delegations from New York county, and that the sitting delegation have seventy votes and the contestants thirty-five votes, and that the state Democracy elect four members of the state committee and the sitting delegations eight, subject, however, to the conceding of the party emblem to the sitting delegations in case of party differences in the party ticket."

PATTERSON'S PLEA.

He had stepped up to the top of the aisle amid cries of "Platform!" and, as the resolution was finished, the New York state Democracy in the back of the hall yelled themselves hoarse. When the applause subsided, he said:

"In offering this substitute I desire to occupy a few moments to state the reasons why we offer this substitute. I have in my hand the resolutions adopted this morning by the New York Democracy saying that they cannot with decency or dignity accept the offer. [Applause and hisses.] To me it seems that they are right. We are not taking a step toward harmony by adopting the committee's resolution. It will irritate them against the state organization, and with great respect to the committee, it ill befits the party to do this. If they are given their seats they must according to the resolutions come under the cloak of Tammany. If I understand the temper of these delegates they will never come here as delegates from Tammany. [Shouts and hisses.] I am a delegate here and I can at least have my say. I may do some good. At least I can do no harm. The gentleman represent the pick of the business and social life. [Hisses.]

"Who are these gentlemen? [Cries of Garoon.] (This word means literally a member of the German-American labor union, and is applied to any reformer.)

"I say they are gentlemen."

"They never showed it," yelled a voice.

Senator Hill from the aisle: "I trust the sergeant-at-arms will see that these interruptions cease."

There was a cheer and then Mr. Patterson continued: "You may scoff if you please, but reform has come to stay and these gentlemen are reformers in the true sense of the word. Their actions in New York City have been just, when we consider the government of that city. It is idle to deny that there was room for reform, as was certainly demonstrated by the investigations there. That some of the assertions of fraud and corruption were true is demonstrated by the fact that thousands of Democrats voted with the Republicans and the records show that 20,000 of our votes went from us controlled by these people who ask recognition here."

TAMMANY DEFIANT.

Mr. Bell, of Kings, chairman of the credentials committee, took the platform. He said: "I had the honor last night to preside over the largest committee ever at a Democratic gathering. The whole matter was detailed at length, and later in executive session the matter was carefully considered. Mr. Patterson was there and presented his resolution for a third. It was defeated by a large majority, and then by a large majority it was decided to give them one-fifth. Tammany objected and voted against it. We consider it fair and we consider it especially fair because both parties object to it. It is an insult to offer one-fifth it is an insult to offer one-third. [Hisses and groans.]

"We had great respect for the gentlemen of the contestants, but we had also to consider the question of the Democratic party of the state. I move the adoption of a resolution endorsing our attitude."

Senator Charles Gay, of Tammany, took the stage. One of his first assertions was that Tammany had upheld the Democracy for one hundred years.

A voice in the back: "Who slaughtered Winfield Hancock?"

The chair: "The gentleman will cease his interruption."

Thomas F. Grady said that the State Democracy, with the German reformers to help them, was less than one-fifth. Yet they gave them a fifth. They ask for a half. It is surprising they don't ask for more than that.

This is a matter more of conscience, not politics. What would they do if they had a third? I venture a prediction. If for any motive they scorn the offer made here, from that moment I will be without a constituency. I had supposed that after our decision last night the kicking and calling would be over. Tammany to the number of 100,000 will decide whether the action of this committee and convention is right or wrong."

The question was put by the chair and the Patterson resolution was killed and the other resolution giving the State Democracy one-fifth adopted.

The Grace Fairchild party started to leave the hall and as some of them did out there was a repetition of the scene in the Democratic convention of 1894 at Saratoga. They were alternately cheered and hissed.

GOVERNOR FLOWER'S SPEECH.

When the tumult had subsided the report of the committee on permanent

organization was read and the chair appointed John Boyd Thacher and James N. Sheppard to escort ex-Governor Flower to the chair. Assuming the position of permanent chairman, Mr. Flower said, in the course of his address:

"The hard times which followed the fright caused by the Sherman law are rapidly disappearing, under favoring conditions, and for recovery from hardship and depression credit must be given to the party which had the sagacity to remove the causes of financial and industrial disaster, and provide sound legislation under which business and manufactures can legitimately prosper. Danger of a depreciated currency now is gone and tariff duties are no longer so high as to restrict foreign commerce and over-estimate a few Democratic industries at the expense of the many. The best proof that the Democratic position on the tariff is right is found in the universal revival of industry since the enactment of the new law. Our woollen are already finding markets in England and our iron and steel mills are humming with new business. Under such conditions no Republican attacks can undermine the Democratic vantage-ground. The people will not be easily deluded, nor can their confidence be shaken in the integrity and intelligence of the Democratic federal administration at whose head is honest and courageous Grover Cleveland."

The speech of Governor Flower was received with much applause, and then Chairman Lockwood appeared and began the reading of the platform.

THE PLATFORM.

The platform adopted makes the following declarations of principles and policy:

First—Home rule; the first essential condition of good municipal government; local jurisdiction and control over purely local affairs; no legislative meddling.

Second—Economy in public expense; no public money for private or political jobs; strict audit of official expenditure; a low tax rate.

Third—Honesty in public office; no tainted legislators; no corrupt trade in legislation; clean men and free agents.

Fourth—Equal and honest enforcement of all laws; a proper observance of a day of rest, and an orderly Sunday; modifications or repeal of laws unsupported by public opinion; no unjust summary laws; no blue laws; recognition of the fundamental American principle of freedom of conscience; home rule in excise as well as in other matters, within reasonable limitations, established to protect the interests of temperance and morality, and an amendment of the excise and other laws by the legislature of the state which shall permit each municipality expressing its sentiments by a popular vote of a majority of its citizens to determine within such proper legislative restrictions as shall be required by the interests of the entire state what may best suit its special necessities and conditions.

Fifth—Sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth relate to purely state issues, paragraph 11, declaring for good roads in "the interests of farmers and bicycle riders," and the platform concludes as follows:

Thirteenth—Federal taxation for revenue only; no government partnership with protected monopolies; no meddling with the present reformed tariff to the injury and unsettling of business and industries.

Fourteenth—Sound money; gold and silver the only legal tender; no currency not convertible into coin; gradual retirement and extinction of greenback currency; no free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Fifteenth—Strict construction of the federal constitution; rigid maintenance of the reserved rights of the states; no force bills.

Sixteenth—No entangling alliances with foreign nations; the vigorous enforcement of the Monroe doctrine; no jingoism. We reaffirm the Democratic national platform of 1892, and congratulate the people that Democratic legislation and the Democratic administration have fully brought the country out of the disastrous financial and industrial condition into which it was plunged by the ill-conceived acts of the Republican party.

Seventeenth—We endorse the administration of President Cleveland.

The platform closes with a denunciation of the late Republican legislature.

The applause that greeted the bicycle clause was the heartiest of the session, and there was laughter mixed with it. The conclusion of the reading was greeted with applause.

Mr. Lockwood moved the previous question. The platform was accepted without debate, unanimously.

Mr. Larkin read the resolution adopted by the state committee, selecting a star as the party emblem. It was adopted.

Congressman Sulzer then offered a resolution, which was adopted, sympathizing with the Cuban insurgents.

THE TICKET NAMED.

Then the nomination of the candidates began and Mr. J. A. Greenfield, of Auburn, put in nomination for judge of the court of appeals, John G. Teller, of Auburn. The nomination was made by acclamation.

Mr. J. M. Bell, of Kings county, named for secretary of state, Gen. Horatio C. King, and the nomination was made by acclamation.

John B. Judson and John R. Ashie were nominated for comptroller. The voting began and when it was concluded the announcement was made 95 for Ashie and 312 for Judson.

When New York was reached only 81 votes were cast, the four-fifths allowed to Tammany by the convention. Nobody cast the other twenty.

The nomination was made unanimous, Norton Chase, of Albany, was chosen by acclamation for attorney general.

N. C. Dow, of Schoharie, had no opponent for state treasurer and he was unanimously nominated.

George Briscoe, of Oneida, placed in nomination Russell Stuart, of Syracuse, for state engineer. G. C. Ward was also named. The ballot was begun, but before the vote was announced Mr. Bentley moved to make unanimous the nomination of Stuart, and that was done.

At 2:18 p. m. the convention adjourned sine die.

A good appetite and refreshing sleep are essential to health of mind and body, and these are given by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Nearly everyone needs a good tonic at this season. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one true tonic and blood purifier. 1

FINERTY'S BLAST

For Ireland's Cause Will be Heard Around the World.

THAT FIERY ORATOR'S ADDRESS

Outlines the Policy of the "New Movement for Liberty."

PHYSICAL FORCE THE PROGRAMME

And the Convention at Chicago is to Inaugurate It—Irish-Americans to be Organized and Prepared to Strike at the Proper Time—The Delegates Aroused to the Highest Pitch of Enthusiasm and Apparently Unanimously Endorse the Plan of Campaign—Trouble over Pittsburgh Delegates.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—With renewed vigor the delegates to the Irish convention began their second day's work at Association Hall to-day. Little time was lost in preliminaries, and the election of permanent officers was put through at a rapid pace and with uninterrupted harmony. The report of the committee on permanent organization met with not the slightest opposition, the following officers being unanimously elected:

Hon. J. F. Finerty, chairman; J. F. Sutton, secretary; J. F. Keating, T. H. McGreevy and J. O. Strain, assistant secretaries; vice presidents, J. M. Kennedy, Montana; C. D. O'Brien, St. Paul; C. F. Driscoll, New Haven; P. J. Judge, Holyoke; Cornelius Varding, Pittsburgh.

When the report of the committee on credentials was submitted it was received with some disfavor by a few of the delegates because Dr. Paul M. Sheehy and John Madden, from the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and a convention of Irish-American citizens from Allegheny county, Pa., were refused seats in the convention.

An amendment seeking the two was offered, and a bit of a row was threatened for a time, but the committee was sustained by a liberal majority, and the matter was dropped, the claim being that the credentials of the contestants were not sufficient. Considerable enthusiasm was created by a motion to add O'Donovan Rossa to the list of vice-presidents, but Mr. Rossa declined.

Any doubt as to the earnestness of the "new movement" towards freedom for Ireland were set at rest when Chairman John F. Finerty, in an address to the convention, declared for an Irish-American standing army, which shall be ready to do battle for Ireland whenever opportunity may present itself. The boldness of the plan, as outlined by the ardent speaker, created a sensation. That the chairman's views met with the approval of the delegates was proven by the hearty enthusiasm with which his speech was received. He outlined a plan by which young Americans throughout the country shall be organized into military companies, which will, as a whole, constitute a standing army that may, at a proper time, strike for Irish liberty.

WHAT HE SAID.

Mr. Finerty said in part:

"American papers question the prudence of holding this convention and dictating to us a policy and hoping we will do nothing to offend English sentiment. What do we care for English sentiment? [Laughter.]

"We do not want to offend American sentiment, nor French sentiment, nor Russian sentiment, but we want to offend most seriously our hereditary and merciless foe. [Cheers.] We are here to-day to sound the death-knell of Whiggery in Irish politics. We stand on our rights as a race to advocate the absolute independence of the land that gave us and our fathers life. Our friends, the editorial writers, may preach the doctrine of prudence. We will follow their advice so long as it may be necessary. I will remind my American editorial friends that when America had a grievance against England they did not stand on the order on which they threw the British tea chests into Boston harbor."

"The English press will say that we are here for other purposes than the accomplishment of the liberty of Ireland. It is physically and morally impossible for the English press to tell the truth. [Cheers.] We do, however, desire to tell Britain and France and Russia and every other possible enemy of Britain, that we are in this fight to stay. [Cheers.] We are not in for one year or three, but for the war. [Tremendous cheering.] We do not care if we are to be beset by whole battalions of English spies. We do not care if all Scotland Yard was within hearing to-night, because we are meeting in public and with an avowed purpose."

WAR TALK.

Continuing, the speaker said:

"England stole our parliament. We have asked it back. We have gone out of our way to humiliate ourselves at the feet of England. Are we to remain thus forever? We are not here to be told that we contemplate murder or swindling. These properties belong to England. We are here to institute the sympathy of the whole world to our cause. We are here to tell our beloved Uncle Sam that if he draws the sword in defense of the Monroe doctrine, the Irish of America will be behind the stars and stripes when the struggle comes. We are here to tell Russia if she desires the conquest of India that our hearts and our hands are with her. We are here to encourage the enlistment of young Irishmen, whether in independent or regular battalions, to be ready when the time comes." [Prolonged cheers.]

Mr. Finerty having thus outlined the cause and purpose of the meeting, concluded with a ringing peroration that brought the audience to its feet again and again.

The close of the speech produced a wonderful scene in its way, the audience standing and cheering for fully ten minutes.

SYMPATHY FOR CUBA.

After this two resolutions were offered, expressing sympathy with the Cuban revolutionists. A communication was presented from the Polish Alliance of the United States expressing sympathy with the objects of the convention. Several other resolutions and communications were then handed in and turned over to the committee on platform and resolutions.

A number of telegrams and cablegrams received to-day in addition to those of yesterday approved the convention and endorsed the cause, were read by Secretary Sutton.

A noticeable fact was that many of the telegrams from Ireland came from the northern end of the island, where the national idea has been supposed to have but few advocates. All these cablegrams were received with great applause.

A motion by O'Neill Ryan, of Missouri, that a committee of one from each state be appointed to draft resolutions was adopted.

William Lyman, of New York, moved the appointment of a committee on organization and ways and means, which was adopted.

In the afternoon session the chairman read a clipping from the Pall Mall Gazette which favored meeting the Irish half way in their struggles for independence.

The reading was received with loud applause and the delegates seemed to think that it was the first symptom that England would give attention to their demand.

Calls were made for other speakers, and O'Donovan Rossa, O'Neill Ryan, of St. Louis and delegates O'Leary, of Montana; Langdon, of New York, and Wilhere, of Pennsylvania, responded.

WANT TO KNOW WHY

The Credentials of Their Delegates to the Convention Were Refused.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 25.—Representatives of fifteen Irish organizations met to-day to take action on the refusal of the Irish convention at Chicago to admit the delegates sent from Allegheny county. A letter was read from delegate Madden, who said he expected to be refused admission because antagonism to the Triangle.

A representative from Belfast is in Pittsburgh, and sent word to the meeting that the men who compose the Chicago convention have no connection with any organization in Ireland.

The following telegrams were ordered sent:

Secretary Sutton, Irish Convention, Chicago, Ill.:

Irish citizens of Allegheny county demand reasons for rejection of credentials of John Madden and Dr. Sheehy, who were elected at a Pittsburgh meeting called by your friends.

BERNARD DUFFY, Chairman.

John Madden, Chicago.

Irish organizations of Allegheny county are with you to a man. Expose the robbers of Land League funds.

BERNARD DUFFY, Chairman.

M. P. CARRICK, Secretary.

A Terrible Accident.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Sept. 25.—Near Independence, a team of mules driven by Howard Mott ran away, and dashing into a canyon, hurled Mrs. Mott and baby upon the rocks below, and instantly killing the baby and injuring the mother so badly that it is feared that she will die.

The Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows:

Available cash balance, \$182,677,633; gold reserve, \$95,493,434.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The treasury lost \$1,000,000 for export to Europe yesterday, and \$150,000 to Canada.

An \$80,000 fire wiped out the business part of the town of Belle Fourche, S. D., yesterday.

French troops in Madagascar surprised the Hovas and defeated them. The French are now only forty miles from the capital.

The internal revenue receipts for July and August were \$3,742,552, as against \$3,925,404 the same months last year, a decrease of over 50 per cent.

A syndicate headed by Henry M. Fiazler, the Standard Oil magnate, has bought the hotel Evans, the Hot Springs and the plunge bath equipment at Hot Springs, South Dakota.

At the investigation of the Pittsburgh police force yesterday further evidence of bribery and blackmail was brought out. It was very damaging against Roger O'Mara and Inspector McKelvey.

A Pinkerton detective states that at the Durant trial in San Francisco Durant will establish his innocence by a letter written by the murdered girl. He declines to state the nature of the letter.

The Japanese captured Chang Hui and Taiwan-Fu from the Formosan rebels after severe fighting in the latter part of August. The Japanese at last accounts were marching on Angie where the rebels are concentrated.

F. P. Sargent, grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, says he has no information whatever of any attempt on the part of the Wabash railroad to get rid of members of the Brotherhood, or of those of any other organization.

Luckey Davis, Maama Jui, Sam Simpson, Lewis Davis and Rube Black were sentenced in the United States court at Fort Smith, Ark., to be hanged on Thursday, October 31. They are the Black gang of outlaws, who created a reign of terror in the Creek nation last month.

Steamship Arrivals.

Queensdown—Majestic, from New York for Liverpool.

Dresden—Wiltshier, from New York.

Liverpool—Caledonia, from Boston.

Chicago—Edinboro, from New York.

Weather Forecast for Today.

For Ohio, fair, followed by light showers on the lakes; cooler Thursday night.

For West Virginia, generally fair; southwest winds; cooler Thursday night.

For Western Pennsylvania, light local showers, followed by fair weather; cooler Thursday evening or night; westerly winds increasing in force.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. Schuyler, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 A. M. 63° 8 A. M. 63° 9 A. M. 63° 10 A. M. 63° 11 A. M. 63° 12 M. 63° 1 P. M. 63° 2 P. M. 63° 3 P. M. 63° 4 P. M. 63° 5 P. M. 63° 6 P. M. 63° 7 P. M. 63° 8 P. M. 63° 9 P. M. 63° 10 P. M. 63° 11 P. M. 63° 12 M. 63°

Druggists say that their sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla exceed those of all others. There is no substitute for Hood's.

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IS HE GUILTY?

The Defense in the Famous Durant Case Opens.

CONFIDENT SPEECH OF COUNSEL.

He Will Try to Fix the Crimes on Another Man.

A VERY STARTLING INTIMATION

That the Pastor of Emanuel Church Committed the Awful Crimes Causes Great Excitement in the Court Room—Expected to Prove That the Handwriting Supposed to be Durant's is that of the Rev. George Gibson, who has Heretofore Been Free from Suspicion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—The department of the superior court in which Theodore Durant is on trial for the murder of Blanche Lamont, was a scene of excitement this morning. The announcement by the district attorney that "the people read" and the subsequent statement of attorneys for the defense that they would be ready to proceed to-day, drew to the city hall a crowd that could not get admission to a room ten times the size of the apartment set aside for the trial. The fact that the defenses in the opening statement would reveal for the first time the nature of evidence relied upon for an acquittal, served to raise public interest to a degree never before seen in California at a trial of a man for his life.

The defense first called for further cross-examination Detective Gibbons, Deputy Coroner Hillett and Mrs. Leak. The last mentioned was questioned regarding her eye-sight, she maintaining that it was good and that she never had any optical trouble. Gibson said that he had found a hatchet in the belfry on the occasion of his second examination and that Deputy Coroner testified that when he first viewed the body of Blanche Lamont in the belfry the mouth of the dead girl was slightly open.

OPENING FOR DURANT.

Attorney Eugene Duprey, for the defense, then began his opening statement. His intimation that the murder was committed not by Durant, but by Rev. John George Gibson, pastor of Emanuel church, by a significant allusion to the resemblance of the preacher's handwriting with the lettering on the paper enclosing Blanche Lamont's rings, created a marked sensation. Duprey then said:

"The district attorney has presented a strong case of circumstantial evidence, which at first would create a strong suspicion of the guilt of the defendant. We claim that beyond a strong suspicion the prosecution has failed to go. We contend that with all the testimony introduced the only issues to be passed on have not been arrested. Where did Blanche Lamont forget her life? When did she meet her death? Who caused her death?"

"These questions have not been answered. A fourth question is the cause of death. A fifth has not and cannot be answered. What was the motive of the accused to take the life of Blanche Lamont? Under the testimony thus far, we claim the right to ask the court at this time to instruct the jury without one word, to acquit. As a duty to the defendant, his parents and the community, his lips should be unsealed. The district attorney promised to show that Durant was not where he should have been on the afternoon of April 3, namely, at the lecture room of the Cooper Medical College, where is that proof? No allusion to it has been made. The prosecution has called between forty and fifty witnesses. Of that number, who have given material evidence? Three elderly ladies, three young ladies, a pawn-broker, a Victoria hotel keeper and a police court syster and his colleague have furnished